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TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily
for The Washington Herald.

THE WAY TO LIGHT.

If time hangs heavy, and your soul is drear
Go make yourself an Almoner of Cheer.
To troubled hearts take messages of grace,
And spur the weary laggard in the race.
With words of sympathy and courage true,
And twice your gifts will be returned to you.
And all the dreariness that dogs your ways
Will vanish in the glow of sunlit days.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Friends of President Wilson are said to be
putting in a claim for him for the Nobel peace
prize. Bryan seems to be completely out of the
running for everything.

The Americans in Tampico, Mex., want
Roosevelt for President. There would probably
be no very strenuous objection unless it comes
from Carranza.

Out in California a man shot and killed
another with a pistol he purchased with money
borrowed from the victim. Shrewd financing,
but the electric chair will probably spoil it.

It begins to look as though the question
whether Roosevelt is the strongest or the weak-
est candidate the Republicans could nominate,
upon which opinion is so sharply divided, will
never be answered.

Elmer J. Burkett, of Nebraska, is going
after the Republican nomination for Vice Presi-
dent with as much enthusiasm as though he had
an advance tip that a nonagenarian is to be se-
lected to head the ticket.

Former President Taft having testified for the
defense in the Riggs Bank trial, it would now
seem to be in order to summon the other former
President to see if his testimony agrees with that
of his bitterest political foe.

In tendering his resignation from the pulpit
a Newark, N. J., pastor severely rebuked the
vestrymen, declaring they wanted to have the
church run like a grocery store. Wanted to mix
water with the milk of human kindness, perhaps.

The cable is now bringing the answer to
those persons who a while ago, not satisfied
with Gen. Joffre's direction of the defense of
Verdun, were demanding to know why the
British troops were not doing any of the fight-
ing.

President Wilson has been appealed to to in-
vestigate the question of veracity between Sec-
retary Daniels and Admiral Fiske over the dis-
puted letter setting forth the navy's defects. An
appeal to have the defects remedied would be
much more to the point.

In the six months between joining the colors
and going to the front a Hungarian soldier mar-
ried six women, his excuse when he was discov-
ered being that he expected to be killed in bat-
tle, anyway. He is probably one of a very few
soldiers who are in no hurry for the war to end.

Because the authorities objected to a poster
used to advertise a film play, the management
of a Wisconsin theater caused the figure of the
woman on the poster to be draped in overalls.
It's a fortunate show that can enlist the serv-
ices of the so-called moralists as volunteer press
agents.

One New York pastor called the prepared-
ness parade a "holy event," while another char-
acterized it as "a deliberate attempt to stamp-
ede the American people for commercial and
economic reasons." An argument between these
two on the war would probably be at
least entertaining.

The serving of water with meals has been
adopted as an innovation at Sing Sing, as the
result of the efforts of a woman dietitian. Medi-
cal men have long disagreed on the question
whether or not drinking water with meals is in-
jurious, but since it is the proper thing for con-
victs the righteous may take courage.

Senator Gore has introduced a resolution to
pledge Congress and the people of the United
States to support all efforts of the President to
maintain "even-handed and undiscriminating"
neutrality and facilitate the establishment of a
permanent peace. How about an amendment
to the effect that if the President fails to do
these things it should be regarded as cause for
war?

Samuel Hill, son-in-law of James J. Hill, who
has just returned from Europe, says: "The war
is beaten, and the end of the war is in sight.
Peace will come suddenly, as the great war
started, in August, 1914. There will not be an-
other winter campaign. Germany cannot strug-
gle against the overwhelming financial strain
and the economic conditions prevailing since the
war." It has been plainly indicated for some
time that the chief obstacle to peace is the de-
termination of the allies to keep on fighting
until the knock-out blow is administered to
Prussian militarism.

Wilson and the German Vote.

What is referred to as the German vote in
the United States has in the past been generally
reckoned as lost by President Wilson, though it
may be doubted whether shrewd politicians, even
on the Republican side, ever have been convinced
that this really is the case; and as the campaign
approaches and the strength of all of President
Wilson's possible opponents is being measured
the less convincing appear the reasons advanced
why the German vote should be cast solidly
against the Democratic candidate. There has
been much talk, but almost no sound argument,
to the effect that the administration's neutrality
has inclined toward the cause of the allies. The
Washington government has in fact refused to
prevent the lawful exportation of arms to belliger-
ents, but the fact that the German government
has never formally protested is proof that it sees
no violation of neutrality in this policy. Also
our government has failed to recognize Great
Britain's interference with neutral commerce as a
reason for the suspension of diplomatic rela-
tions, as it has the killing of American citizens
traveling in merchant ships. Beyond these two
policies nothing is charged against President
Wilson by German sympathizers.

Is it reasonable to suppose that any other
man in the office of President of the United
States would or could do otherwise? On the
other hand it is possible to select any one of the
numerous candidates for the Republican nomi-
nation with confidence that he would be as
patient as President Wilson has been in face of
the provocation the German government has
been guilty of? The deeds of Boy-Ed, Von
Papen and Von Igel, the conspiracies and plots
hatched by the representatives of a supposedly
friendly power on our own soil, and the great
and as yet unatoned crime of the Lusitania long
ago justified the most extreme measures against
Germany.

German criticism of the neutrality of the
United States becomes an audacious force when
the many acts of Germany's representatives, that
were really acts of war against us, are consid-
ered. It is incredible that the German govern-
ment itself questions the quality of our neutral-
ity. Rather there probably is amazement in
Berlin that friendly relations are still main-
tained, that the war has been wholly on Ger-
many's side. One thing the whole world knows.
Theodore Roosevelt would never have been so
kind to Germany as Woodrow Wilson has been.
It does not know what Mr. Hughes or Mr.
Root or Mr. Burton would have done, but no
one, least of all those of the Berlin government,
has the least reason to assume that any one of
these men would have permitted Germany to
make secret war against the United States with-
out retaliation.

Therefore why should the German vote be
cast against President Wilson? We may rest
assured that it will not be if Col. Roosevelt is
his opponent, and the expectation is not un-
reasonable that he will get his full share of the
votes of our citizens of Teutonic origin no mat-
ter who the Republicans may nominate.

Mr. Hobson's Defeat.

Capt. Hobson has again been defeated in a
Democratic primary in Alabama. The captain
was a candidate for Congress in the new Tenth
district of Alabama, and was defeated in the
Democratic primary by Mr. Bankhead. The cap-
tain made his campaign for preparedness and
prohibition. Alabama is said to stand for both.
Senator Underwood is the author of the bill to
appropriate \$15,000,000 to build a nitrate plant in
Alabama to supply the army and navy with pow-
der. The people of Alabama are all in favor of
this preparedness, and so is Capt. Hobson. It is
apparent that the captain was not embarrassed
by that issue. The captain ought not to have
been embarrassed by the prohibition issue in a
prohibition State. But it appears that he was
and he admits that the liquor interests caused his
defeat. Just how is not so clear, when there are
no liquor interests in the State. It must have
been a lurking, insidious opposition to prohibi-
tion among the people of that section of Ala-
bama. Two years ago Capt. Hobson was a
candidate for Senator on this issue and was de-
feated by Oscar Underwood. There was a ma-
jority of votes against prohibition in Alabama
then, but the legislature ignored the popular ver-
dict and passed a prohibition law.

That may have been the cause of Capt. Hob-
son's defeat last Tuesday. There has been a
deal of talk about legislatures ignoring the popu-
lar will, and the prohibitionists have indulged in
this criticism as much as any other people. In
fact they have made much of their campaign in
various States on this kind of criticism, that if
the legislatures and Congress would only listen
to the voice of the people the whole country
would be dry. But Capt. Hobson and his probi-
tion friends do not appear to appreciate the
old saying that what is sauce for the goose is
sauce for the gander. They have honked about
the voice of the people, but when that voice is
against them they attribute it to some ulterior
and outside cause.

Why not be frank about prohibition cam-
paigns as well as Republican and Democratic
campaigns? The older parties have long since
abandoned the cry that their defeats were due to
other causes than the lack of votes they could
muster for their candidates. If the prohibition-
ists are in politics the sooner they accept the
rules of the game, the better it will be for them.
Capt. Hobson could not muster enough probi-
tion votes in a prohibition State to give him the
nomination for Congress. Any other explana-
tion fails to explain. There are no liquor inter-
ests in Alabama, no advertisements of liquor per-
mitted in the newspapers of the State and no
way for the liquor men to butt into the cam-
paign without detection and punishment under
the State laws. The captain had with him the
prohibitionists of the whole country, but he did
not have a majority of the votes of the Tenth
Congressional district of Alabama.

Sweet If Small.

Gov. McCall is now mentioned as a Presiden-
tial possibility, but, of course, there is a vast
difference between having the music played on a
pianola in the Bay State and by the conven-
tion band in Chicago.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Mr. Root Out of It.

Speaking of the Republican possibilities for
the Presidential nomination the New York Her-
ald says: "It has become a popular saying that
'Root' would make the best President of all
mentioned for the honor, but he cannot be elect-
ed.' Who knows he could not be elected?" The-
odore Roosevelt.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Washington's Pernicious Power Plant.

The Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of
the Treasury, is the chief champion of the cen-
tral heating, lighting and power plant, designed
by the supervising architect of the Treasury,
and for which a contract has been let. It is to
be a big plant with four huge chimney stacks.
It is planned to put it on the edge of the Poto-
mac Park, where it will compete with the Wash-
ington and Lincoln monuments as a conspicuous
object which no eye can miss.

In 1901 a highly competent and distinguished
art commission was appointed by Congress to
plan the development and beautification of the
District and report to Congress. The plans it
made have since been followed. In 1910 a new
and permanent commission was created, and
Congress ordered that when new Federal struc-
tures were undertaken in the District action
should not be taken until the commission had
passed on the plan.

But the commission never saw the plans for
Secretary McAdoo's power house until Congress
had authorized it and the contract had been let.
Then the commission, having heard of the plans,
asked for them, examined them, and strongly dis-
approved them as threatening "a deplorable
change in the entire aspect of that section of
the city" (including the two monuments and the
park) which they propose to invade.

It is now up to Congress to say what shall
be done; whether the three most conspicuous
structures in Washington (next to the Capitol)
shall be the Washington Monument, the Lincoln
Monument, and four big smokestacks, one hun-
dred and eighty-eight feet high, in memory of
Mr. McAdoo, or the judgment of the art commis-
sion shall be respected, and the power plant put
somewhere else.

It is hard to hide a big power plant any-
where; the site chosen is commercially conven-
ient; but why have an art commission with dis-
tinguished architects on it if you aren't going to
listen to them?—Life.

The Staggering Cost of War.

Those who talk lightly of going to war should
count the cost. Let us see how war expendi-
tures touch the people. Great Britain has a
highly developed income tax system. The chan-
cellor of the exchequer proposes to raise about
\$300,000,000 with which to pay the interest
charges and to meet the sinking fund appropria-
tion to cover the year's loan, by increasing the
income tax. Incomes under \$2,400 a year, if
earned, will have to pay about 7.8 per cent. The
percentage increases by successive stages until
the man earning \$10,000 a year will have to give
up 25 per cent, or \$2,500 a year to the govern-
ment. On unearned incomes—that is on interest
and dividends—the maximum figure of 25 per
cent is reached on \$2,000 or about \$7,000. Nor
is this all. The government has many more
ways of collecting revenue, as for instance, cus-
toms and excise, assessed taxes, inhabited house
duty, rates and other imposts. A taxpayer with
an income of over \$10,000 a year from invest-
ments will have to pay to the government in
these various forms just about one-half of his
income.

So it is proposed to put a revenue tax
on all amusement tickets, which will be grad-
uated from a halfpenny to the cheapest forms
of amusement, upwards according to the admis-
sion fee. Railway tickets costing more than
ninpence will have to pay a tax, the smallest
amount being one penny.

Every pound of sugar must pay an addi-
tional halfpenny; cocoa is taxed sixpence the
pound; mineral waters, cider and other bever-
ages will be taxed. It is estimated that a pro-
posed tax on matches will produce nearly \$10,-
000,000 a year. To own a motorcycle will, un-
der the proposed new budget, cost \$10 a year,
and the license on motor cars is much higher,
being graduated according to the horsepower.—
Martin Marshall in Leslie's.

The Deaths Men Paid to See.

When two men were thrown to their death
Saturday afternoon from a racing automobile at
the Sheephead Bay Speedway, not a few of the
25,000 spectators present realized the expecta-
tions on which their admission money was ad-
vanced.

For when the last word has been said for the
motor-car race, the bottom truth remains that
its greater fascination lies in the thrill of deadly
danger that goes with it; in the exhibition of de-
fiant recklessness on the part of drivers fully
aware that any coming instant may, for any
reason, bring the last of life. To emphasize this
grim fact, there is a long list of killed and
injured drivers, to which each season adds.

Certainly the race course tries the make and
mettle of an automobile. But not of the type of
machine which does a wide, substantial, growing
service to the public. The test of the car of
utility, which is the car really worth bringing
to perfection, is in its daily, practical work. It
must be a try-out of force, death-inviting speeds.
The interests of its makers would be helped,
not hurt, by dissociation from a murderous
sport.—New York World.

If Germany's Dead Alone Could Be Paraded.

New York saw 132,000 men march twenty
abreast past the reviewing stand in twelve hours
on one marching day on Saturday.

The present United States army at its full
authorized strength of 120,000 men could pass in
about eleven hours—less than a day.

The United States army of 206,000 fighting
men agreed upon by Congress could pass in a
marching day and a half.

The dead of Germany alone in the war are
put by British official figures at 700,000. That
number would take more than five marching
days to pass.

The armies fighting at Verdun are in the
neighborhood of 900,000 men. They could pass
in a week.

Around Saloniki are some 400,000 men, more
than three times the number New York cheered.

The British Empire's present army is esti-
mated at 5,000,000 men. They would take more
than thirty-six days—six weeks of daily march-
ing.—New York World.

Wilson's Strength in the West.

Reference has already been made to the re-
markable vote polled for President Wilson in
the West, primaries notwithstanding the fact
that there was no Democratic contest to arouse
the interest of electors. The Montana vote re-
peats the story told by Wisconsin, Illinois and
other States. The President, running without
opposition, received 18,008 votes to 15,240 di-
vided between Cummins, Roosevelt and Hughes,
whose rivalry might naturally have been ex-
pected to take the Republicans to the polls in
large numbers. It is not difficult to prophesy
where the electoral vote of Montana will go in
November. And there are many other States in
the same boat.—Philadelphia Record.

More Light Needed.

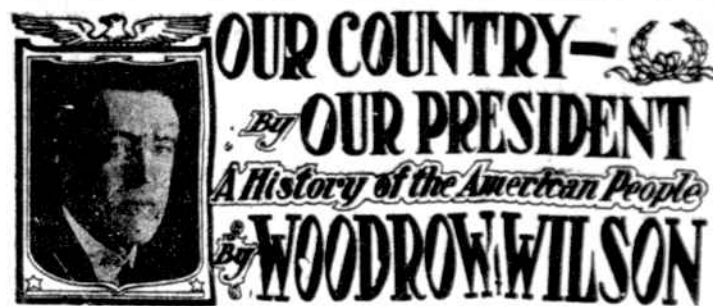
Gen. Pershing is to be equipped with a search-
light that has a range of ten miles, but it will
have to have greater searching power than that
if it is to throw light on the conditions in Mex-
ico which render Villa uncatchable.—New York
Evening Sun.

The Slowly Evolving Woman.

The original bloomer girl has just died in
New Jersey, at the age of 68 years. Looking
back on the early struggles for women's rights,
the evolution of feminism must have ap-
peared to her little short of miraculous progress.
—Baltimore American.

Uncle Joe's Triumph.

Uncle Joe Cannon, arising serenely in his
place in the House of Representatives, probably
contemplated with some satisfaction the absence
of most of the would-be statesmen who under-
took to retire him from public life.—Boston
Transcript.



AGAINST THE NEGRO VOTE.

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Every device known to politicians, while party managers folded their hands
and waited for the result, was used to keep the negro vote from being counted.
Every plan that could be hit upon that politicians had never before been driven
to resort to, was made use of to reduce or nullify the negro vote.

It was a great advantage to the men who had regained their power in the South that the whole machinery of elec-
tions, at least, was again in their hands. They had never before made such use
of it.

The older traditions that surrounded the use of the ballot in the South were
of the most honorable sort. But the poison of the reconstruction system had
done its work—no man any longer found it hard to learn methods of mastery
which were not the methods of law or honor or fair play.

The new election officers found many excuses for rejecting or ignoring the
negroes' voting papers. Voting places were often fixed at points so remote
from the centers of population that only a small proportion of the negroes could
reach them during the hours for voting; or were changed without notice so that
only the white voters who had been in-
formed could find them readily.

In some cases separate ballot boxes were used for the several offices to be
filled at the elections, so lettered that the illiterate negroes distinguished them
with difficulty and so shifted in the order from within to make the sequence
in which they stood was constantly being changed, and no vote was counted
which was not put into the right box.

In districts where the negroes mustered in unusual numbers too few voting
places were provided, and the voters were prevented from casting their ballots
rapidly by premeditated delays of all sorts, so that the full vote of the district
could not be cast.

The southern legislatures hastened to adopt the device long ago originated by
Massachusetts, and so divided the State into voting districts of the States
as to segregate the negroes within a few districts, whimsically drawn upon the
map in such a way as to seek out and include the regions in which they were
chiefly massed.

The "shoe-string" district contrived by the law-makers of Mississippi, which
ran its devious way across the State for about a hundred miles with a width of but
twenty miles, became known the country over as a type of what was being done
to cut the negroes off from political power in the South.

Where such shifts and expedients failed of their desired result or could not be
made use of actual fraud was practiced. The less scrupulous partisans of the

There are three provisions in the army
reorganization bill which are desired
by the regular army, more attractive and increase the number
of enlistments. The Senate committee
has recognized the fact that steps must
be taken to fill up the army as a whole, and
not only in the case of the passage
of any other legislation for trained citi-
zen soldiers and so framed the enlist-
ment term that it is possible for a man
to pass into the reserve after one year's
service with the colors.

During the flattening encampment,
students have often declared that if they
were given a chance to take an intensi-
fied period of training in the regular
army of one year they would enlist. This
same opinion has been frequently ex-
pressed in communications from various
defense organizations interested in
securing an adequate army. The enlist-
ment man under the provision of the bill,
upon his own application and with the
approval of his commanding officer, may
be transferred at the end of the year. He
is to remain in the reserves for six years.

The flexibility of the enlistment pro-
visions of the army bill, it is believed, will
encourage enlistments. Since the army
has been adopted, a policy by which an
enlisted man can leave the service
when it is not congenial to him, the
desertions have decreased and the en-
listments increased.

The adoption of Senator Hoke Smith's
educational provision by the conferees
will offer to enlisted men an opportunity
to secure a vocational training in the
army. The military training itself is
an education. This has not been ap-
preciated in the United States, but in other
countries an honorable discharge from
the army is a recommendation to a ci-
vilian employer.

Several of the European countries give
educational advantages to men while
serving in the army. If, upon arriving at
the age when he is to enter the citizen's
army, a young man has not acquired a
common school education, the Swiss gov-
ernment sends him to school. Even dur-
ing the war the German government has
been keeping up its educational features in
the army.

Under the Smith provision of the army
bill, the Secretary of War, it is under-
stood, is authorized to employ civilian
teachers to assist the army officers in
the instruction of enlisted men. It is
proposed to set aside so many hours for
educational purposes and to give the en-
listed men an opportunity to take voca-
tional training.

The President is authorized to utilize
postmasters as recruiting agents for the
army under one provision of the bill,
which has been agreed to by the con-
ferees. The postmasters are to receive
a fee for every accepted recruit that they
secure.

This is regarded as one of the most
important provisions of the bill. It will
make every postoffice a recruiting sta-
tion for the regular army. Through the
postmasters recruiting officers of the
army can get in closer touch with the
people of the country. Whenever a young
man wishes to enlist in the army he can
make an application to the postmaster
where he can secure all information rela-
tive to the service and the terms of en-
listment.

While it is believed that with some
50,000 postmasters acting as agents, re-
cruiting will be greatly stimulated in the
regular army, the provision is a step

toward real preparedness and the or-
ganization of resources of the country
behind the army. In time of peace the
postmasters can be trained so they will
be able to handle recruits for a large
part of the country. The more thor-
oughly the postmasters are trained and
organized for this work, the fewer offi-
cers will be required for recruiting ser-
vice in time of war.

Brig. Gen. John Clem, retired, and
Lieut. Col. R. C. Colton, First Infantry,
reported at the War Department yester-
day.

Lieut. Commander W. C. Watts, U. S.
Navy, was at the Navy Department
yesterday.

A cablegram from Manila received at
the War Department by the Adjutant
General states that the transport Sheri-
dan sailed May 15 with the following mil-
itary passengers:

For Nagasaki—Harry A. Smith, major,
Fifth Infantry; George C. Marshall, Jr.,
first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry;
John M. Austin, first lieutenant, Quar-
termaster Corps; James S. Mooney, second
lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry; Bruce
Moore, captain, Fifteenth Cavalry;
Horace H. Fuller, second lieutenant, Ninth
Cavalry.

For San Francisco—John T. Knight,
colonel, Quartermaster Corps; Frank M.
Cowell, major, Fifteenth Cavalry; Aug-
ustus R. Wolff, captain, Quartermaster
Corps; James B. Hutchinson, captain,
Philippine Scouts; Clifton M.
Sears, captain, Philippine Scouts; Sam-
uel J. Turnbull, captain, Medical Corps;
John McDermott, captain, Quartermas-
ter General Department; William R.
Standford, major, Philippine Scouts;
John H. Neff, captain, Philippine Scouts;
Merton C. Mumma, captain, Fifteenth
Cavalry; Harry C. Maddux, captain,
Medical Corps; Joseph A. Green, first
lieutenant, Forty-second Company, Coast
Artillery Corps; thirty-one sick, twenty-
four general prisoners, for station, staff
and departments, fifty-six; line,
28; for reserve, twenty-eight, for dis-
charge, four.

Each of the following named officers is relieved
from duty at the Army War College and from sta-
tion in the Signal Corps, to take effect May 15, 1916, set
Robert L. Howe, Eleventh Cavalry; Maj. Melvin
W. Rowell, Eleventh Cavalry; Maj. Charles S.
Farnsworth, Eleventh Cavalry; Maj. James T.
Moore, Eleventh Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. George Montgomery, Ordnance Depart-
ment, or one of his commissioned assistants, will
make one visit to Gibraltar, N. J. on May 15, 1916, and
one visit to Whiting, N. J., on official business pertaining to the operations of the
Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. Irving M. Madison and John N.
Greely, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Sam-
Houston, Tex., and report in person to the com-
manding general, Southern Department, for tem-
porary duty.

First Lieut. Charles E. Swartz, infantry, detailed
to the Signal Corps, to take effect May 15, 1916, set
proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in
person to the commanding general, Southern Depart-
ment, for temporary duty.

So much of paragraph 2, Special Order, No. 16,
May 4, 1916, War Department, as directs First
Lieut. Charles E. Swartz, Third Field Artillery,
to proceed on May 16, 1916, to Topeka, Kan., is

SEEN AND HEARD BY GEORGE MINER

Special Correspondent of The Wash-
ington Herald.
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Syndicate.)

New York, May 15.—In addition to being
known as the place where all trains
on the New York Central formerly stop-
ped ten minutes for refreshments. Pough-
keepsie is famed as the seat of Vassar
College.

It is at Vassar College that young
women acquire the higher education and
so forth. It now develops that some of
them acquire more of the "and so forth"
than higher education. As a result, Miss
Mary Swain Wagner rises to inquire if
a college education educates.

Miss Wagner is the proprietress of the
Vassar Inn, the resort of faculty, gradu-
ates and the undergraduates of Vassar
College. She herself is a Vassar alumna
and an enthusiastic suffragist.

She was moved to ask the question as
to higher education after the sudden vi-
sitation of a prominent alumna of Vassar
who, after stopping at the Inn for a
week, neglected to pay her bills before
going.

She Is In Dead Earnest.

Miss Wagner is in earnest about the
question because she says there is a mat-
ter of principle involved as well as a
number of dollars, and she expects an
answer to come from either the faculty
or the alumnae of the college.

"Would any one else but a college gradu-
ate," asks Miss Wagner, "take the best
room in the Inn, order meals served up-
stairs, keep the long-distance telephone
busy, entertain the faculty sumptuously,
borrow a dollar to tip the waiter and ten
dollars cash to be put on her bill and
then—walk out, giving the bookkeeper a
smile and a 'charge it, please'?"

"Of all the people who come to the Inn,
the college women alone think the obli-
gation is all on one side. Is the trouble
inside the college or are we people who
do business with the college girls lacking
in moral courage? Are we the ones who
should be responsible for a college girl's
education?"

"But what is the function of the